

Due Diligence Report – Social Safeguards (Indigenous Peoples)

Project number: 42486-016
August 2016

IND: Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement
Program – Water Supply Improvement in Barhi

Package Number: MPUSIP-5A

Prepared by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the Asian Development Bank.

This due diligence report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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Indigenous Peoples Screening and Due Diligence Report

Document stage: Draft for consultation
Project number: 42486
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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of August 22 ,2016)

Currency unit	=	Rupee (INR)
INR 1.00	=	USD0148
USD 1.00	=	INR 67.02

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BPL	–	below poverty line
EA	–	executing agency
EMP	–	Environmental Management Plan
GOI	–	Government of India
GOMP	–	Government of Madhya Pradesh
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HA	–	Hectares
IA	–	implementing agency
INR	–	Indian rupee
IPP	–	Indigenous People’s Plan
IP	–	indigenous peoples
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
LA	–	land acquisition
MPUDC	:	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited
MPUIF	:	Madhya Pradesh Urban Infrastructure Fund
MPUSIP	:	Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMC	–	project management consultants
PMU	–	Project management unit
PO (SSG)	–	Project Officer (Social Safeguard and Gender)
NGO	–	non-government organization
RF	–	resettlement framework
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	safeguard policy statement
UADD	-	Urban Administration and Development Directorate
UDHD	-	Urban Development and Housing Department
ULB	-	urban local body
WTP	-	water treatment plant

CONTENTS

		Page
I	INTRODUCTION	04
1.1	Background	04
1.2	Identification of IP/Tribal People	04
1.3	Indigenous peoples planning framework	05
1.4	Scope of this report	05
II.	SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION	06
2.1	Proposed Components	06
2.2	Scheduled tribe population in Barhi	06
III	PRELIMINARY SCREENING AND CONSULTATION	08
3.1	Preliminary screening for potential IP impacts	08
3.2	Consultation	08
3.3	Results of screening	09
IV	STRATEGY FOR IP PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION	10
4.1	Strategy for Tribal People's Inclusion in project benefits	10
V.	MONITORING	11
5.1	Internal monitoring of project benefits to IP	11
VI.	BUDGET	12
VII.	CONCLUSION	12
7.1	Summary and conclusions	12
7.2	Next Steps	
Tables		
Table 1	Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population of Barhi	13
Table. 2	Ward wise population of Indigenous people of Barhi town	14
Table 3	Summary of consultation with indigenous people	15
Table. 4	Monitoring Indicators	16
Table.5	Budgetary provision	17
Appendixes		
Appendix 1	List of Tribal Communities in State of Madhya Pradesh as Provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India	18
Appendix 2	List of Schedule Areas in Madhya Pradesh as Specified by the Scheduled Areas under the Sixth Schedule of Indian	20
Appendix 3	Stakeholder consultation Photograph and List of Participants	22
Appendix 4	IP Impact Screening List	24

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) with a sector project loan funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed to implement Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP), herein after referred as 'the Project'. Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited (MPUDC) shall be the Implementing Agency (IA) and the State Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD) shall be the executing agency for the Project. A project management unit (PMU) created under MPUDC is implementing MPUSIP.

2. MPUSIP's physical components include (a) improvements to water in 64 project towns; and (b) sewage and storm water collection and treatment services proposed in two (2) identified towns (Khajuraho, and Rajnagar).¹ The project also includes an institutional strengthening component and a project management and administrative support component. Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) with a sector project loan funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed to implement Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP), herein after referred as 'the Project'. Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited (MPUDC) shall be the Implementing Agency (IA) and the State Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD) shall be the executing agency for the Project. A project management unit (PMU) created under MPUDC is implementing MPUSIP.

1.2. Identification of Indigenous People/Tribal People

3. ADB's Indigenous People (IP) Policy uses the following characteristics to define IP: (i) self identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

4. The term IP is understood to be co-terminus with the communities defined by the Constitution of India as scheduled tribe². In official parlance, neither the state nor union government has a category called indigenous people in its policies. By a constitutional provision, the Government of India provides a definition of scheduled tribes (ST). The indigenous peoples planning framework prepared for MPUSIP uses the term scheduled tribes (ST) as defined by the Indian Constitution to refer to indigenous people (IP) as defined in ADB's Policy on Indigenous People.

5. According to the Census of India 2011, 104.28 million or 8.61 percent of India's population is classified as ST. In comparison with the national figure, Madhya Pradesh has 21.1 percent of its

¹ The total population in the 64 project towns is 1544971 as per Census 2011, of which 96020 (6.2%) belong to scheduled tribes A9Appendix 1). Of the nine priority packages, only one package (7B) consisting of towns Jaithri, Khand and Chandia fall under 'scheduled area'.

² Scheduled tribes (ST) are those communities notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The first notification was issued in 1950. The President considers characteristics like (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a scheduled tribe.

population classified as ST, which comprises 14.7 percent of the total ST population in the country, the highest among Indian states.³ In Madhya Pradesh, there are 46 tribal communities. **Appendix 1** provides the list of tribal communities in the state of Madhya Pradesh as per Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

6. The tribal population of Madhya Pradesh increased to 15,316,784 in 2011 from 12,233,474 in 2001. The decadal growth rate of tribal population during this period is 25.20 percent. Review of the Census 2011 data of the 128 project towns of Madhya Pradesh reveals that out of the total population in 128 towns (2,697,091), 17.85 percent (481,700) belongs to scheduled caste category and 6.19 percent (167,066) is scheduled tribe.

7. Demographic trends of the scheduled tribe population by residence (total, rural and urban) for Census Years 1961- 2011 shows that the percentage of scheduled tribe population in rural areas (11.3 percent) is much higher than that in urban areas (2.8 percent). In Madhya Pradesh, certain areas have been declared as scheduled areas as specified under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution⁴. A list of scheduled areas in Madhya Pradesh is provided in **Appendix 2**.

1.3 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

8. An indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF) has been developed for MPUSIP to manage and mitigate possible impacts to indigenous peoples in the project towns, including Barhi. The IPPF sets out the policy, principles, and implementation mechanisms to address impacts according to ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) requirement no. 3 on indigenous peoples (IP). During the course of project identification and social impact assessment, if any IPs are identified, the impacts (both positive and negative) of the subproject component on affected groups/communities will be addressed according to the prepared framework. The framework will address the developmental needs of indigenous people/ tribes as a distinct community through a process of sustainable development.

1.4 Scope of this report

9. This indigenous peoples due diligence report is prepared for the proposed Barhi water supply subproject, under the Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP). The proposed coverage area of the water supply subproject includes the entire town (100% municipal wards and population) of Barhi. The total population of Barhi as per Census 2011 is 13946

10. A screening and due diligence process was conducted to identify indigenous peoples/scheduled tribe people's issues related to the proposed subproject, in line with ADB SPS 2009; this report describes the findings. This indigenous peoples screening and due diligence report needs to be read along with the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework prepared for MPUSIP, and the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement due diligence report prepared for Barhi water supply.

³ Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Statistics Division. Government of India. *Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013*, New Delhi. www.tribal.nic.in The document reveals that the state of Madhya Pradesh accounts for the highest Schedule Tribe (ST) population in India (14.69 percent).

⁴ Scheduled areas are autonomous areas within a state, administered federally, usually populated by a predominant scheduled tribe.

11. Upon completion of detailed design, the Social Safeguards Officer at PMU and the designated safeguards officer in the concerned PIU will be required to undertake a review of this due diligence, prepare a confirmation letter or report documenting any modifications for the subproject and submit to ADB; and receive a 'no objection' confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction in the subproject.

II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Proposed Components

12. Barhi water supply subproject will include civil works like construction of water intake well, water treatment plant, storage reservoirs (ground-level and elevated), new pipe laying or pipe replacement; and construction of sewerage and sanitation facilities. The final locations/sites and final impacts will be confirmed post detailed design.

2.2 Scheduled Tribe Population in Barhi

13. In 2011, the population of SC (1624) and ST (1675) accounted for 11.64% and 12.01%, respectively, of the total population of Barhi Municipal Parishad ((13946). Overall, SCs and STs accounted for 23.66% (3299) of the total town population. The sex ratio for SC and ST population in the year 2011 is 917 and 920, respectively.

Table 1. Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Population of Barhi

S.No.	Group	No.	%
1	SC Population	1624	11.64
2	ST Population	1675	12.01
3	SC& ST Population	3299	23.66
4	Total Population	13946	

Source: Census of India, 2011

14. Ward-wise details of IP population as per Census 2011 are given in Table 2. .In Barhi Municipal Parishad, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is 11.64% and 12.01%, respectively. Wards with ST/IP population are 1,2,3,7,8,10,12,13,14 and 15. All IP shall be directly benefitted by the project, as the project envisages coverage of the whole town area and 100% population. In order to increase participation of IP in the above wards, regular consultation and information disclosure activities will be conducted as per the consultation, participation, disclosure and communication plan prepared for the project and included in the IEE.

Table 2: Ward wise detail of Scheduled Tribe/Indigenous People of Barhi town

Ward	Ward-1	Ward-2	Ward-3	Ward-4	Ward-5	Ward-6	Ward-7	Ward-8	Ward-9	Ward-10	Ward-11	Ward-12	Ward-13	Ward-14	Ward-15	Total
Name of Ward	Lal Bahadur	Chatrasal	Zakir Hussain	Ganesh varni	Mahaveer	Bharat	Nehru	Rajiv Gandhi	Rani Durgawati	Tagore	Subhash Chandra Bose	Indira Gandhi	Bhagat Singh	Mahatma Gandhi	Dr. Ambedkar	
Ward population (2011)	1036	1350	475	990	440	553	577	696	512	967	641	604	1240	2366	1499	13946
Male	531	679	233	539	240	289	308	354	261	501	323	301	649	1237	766	7211
Female	505	671	242	451	200	264	269	342	251	466	318	303	591	1129	733	6738
SC	211	41	437	396	38	5	18	3	19	49	7	4	68	303	25	1624
ST	9	540	0	10	0	0	9	4	0	6	383	58	30	326	300	1675

Source: Census 2011

III. PRELIMINARY SCREENING AND CONSULTATION

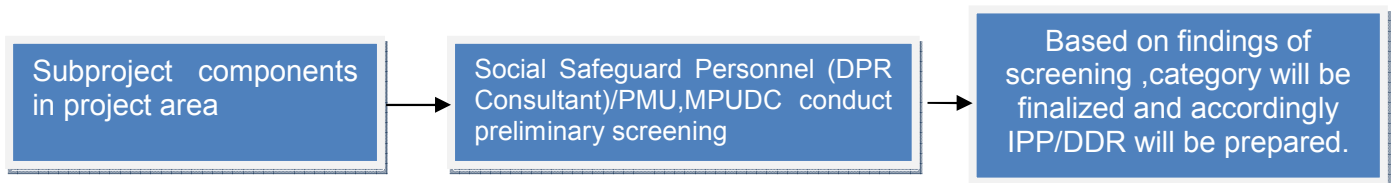
3.1 Preliminary Screening for potential IP impacts

15. A preliminary screening of all IP communities within and in the vicinity of the proposed sub-project area was undertaken. The ULB arranged public meetings at IP communities to provide information regarding the Barhi Water Supply sub-project. During these meetings, community leaders and other participants were given an opportunity to present their views and concerns. The screening focused on:

- Presence and names of TP community groups in the area;
- Cultural and religious distinction of the TP groups vis-à-vis other communities, and mainstreaming of the TP with the dominant population;
- Laws and legislations related to TP groups;
- Total number of TP community groups and percentage of TP population to total population in the area;
- Number and percentage of TP households likely to be affected by the subproject component; and
- Initial assessment included level of vulnerability of the TP, such as being a (primitive) tribal groups (PTG) and existing socioeconomic conditions that may further deteriorate due to project impact. If such especially vulnerable groups among the TP community are identified within the project area, they warrant special measures for protecting their socio-cultural identity and baseline economic standard. While determining vulnerability of these TP groups, assessment will be made if there is any possibility of future impact due to the project.

16. An assessment of potential impacts to IP was done on the basis of a screening checklist. The results of the preliminary screening show that there are IP households in the proposed sub-project area, but they are not affected by construction activities during implementation. For their safeguards a social impact assessment (SIA) will be conducted to capture IP issues and development opportunities that exist in the area, before the construction stage. The checklist for screening of IPs in the sub projects is in **Appendix 3**.

Preliminary Screening:



3.2. Consultation

17. Focus group discussions with slum communities in an IP majority ward was undertaken as part of project preparation, to understand their issues and concerns related to the project, if any (Table 3). The participants expressed the need for the proposed water supply project and perceived that it would benefit all residents of the town. Concerns related to affordability of tariffs for improved water supply were expressed by the slum dwellers, and expressed interest in

employment and skill enhancement opportunities, if any available under the project. No potential negative impacts to IP community were expressed/perceived.

Table 3. Summary of consultation with Indigenous People

Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics Discussed	Issues/Discussion
27 th Dec. 2015	Slum area ward 02. (having maximum indigenous people population)	M=7 F=3 T=10	Slum dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing on project objectives, implementation process • Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation • Experiences sharing on - livelihood activities, resettlement and rehabilitation, women empowerment, tribal development, health, education, convergence with existing government social security schemes etc. • Grievance redress procedures • Income generation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On learning about the project, participants expressed that they were happy that the entire community would be benefited from the upgraded water supply. • Slum dwellers showed willingness to take water connection but they demanded relaxation in user charges. • On being briefed about complaints redressal mechanism, people indicated that it was the first time they had heard about the grievance cell for common public in the town. • Participants expressed interest in skill enhancement for better wages. • Community members expressed willingness to take individual connections but indicated that they are not likely to be able to afford hiked tariffs/charges.

3.3 Assessment of Potential Impacts to IP

18. Walk-throughs and site visits to all subproject sites and alignments conducted as part of the involuntary resettlement due diligence for Barhi did not reveal any negative impacts particular to indigenous peoples. No negative impacts to IP are envisaged as adequate vacant land is available for the proposed facilities, within the compounds of government lands. The proposed sites for new intake well, water treatment plant and 2 overhead tanks at Barhi are government-owned. The proposed WTP site is owned by Revenue Department, GoMP, and the intake well is proposed on Water Resource Department Land. NOCs for the same are under approval. Hence, no involuntary resettlement, relocation or income loss to Indigenous People is anticipated due to the subproject. For linear components (pipe laying) proposed along government road RoWs, temporary disruption to road users, shops/businesses, pedestrians and community members will be avoided through simple measures such as provision of planks for pedestrian access. Hence, the only potential negative impact of access disruption to shops, of which some may be owned by IP/ST, and/or to businesses where IP/ST serve as employees, is

proposed to be avoided by ensuring access to all shops and businesses and avoidance of weekly market/*haat* days for construction, through appropriate contract provisions and stringent field monitoring of implementation by the concerned PIU, in congested areas in particular.

19. As per preliminary screening and consultation undertaken, proposed investments in Barhi water supply are assessed to have only positive impacts to indigenous peoples in the project areas; no negative impacts are anticipated (para 18). The subproject (Barhi Water Supply) is classified as **Category B** for indigenous peoples impacts, due to the envisaged positive impacts to IP. In this scenario of positive impacts alone, a due diligence report for indigenous peoples impact is prepared, which seeks to ensure their inclusion in project benefits.

IV. STRATEGY FOR IP PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION

4.1 Strategy for Tribal People's inclusion in project benefits

20. The impacts on indigenous peoples are potentially positive. Measures will be undertaken to ensure that benefits are equally shared among all sections of the population, including IP. This will be done by ensuring indigenous peoples participation as stakeholders at all stages of the project.

21. Consultation and information disclosure are an integral part of the project and seek to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the tribal groups have been taken into consideration adequately. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with tribal communities and their leaders is proposed to be developed during detailed design, so that consultations are conducted in a participatory manner, and IP are aware of project benefits and opportunities. Representatives of MPUDC PMU, PIU/ULB will actively participate in evolving the strategy and consultation process.

22. The beneficiary IPs will be actively engaged and consulted in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation and implementation. Feedback of consultations with the IPs will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project planning will inform project design, and the IP/TP will be fully informed about their benefits from the project. The awareness material prepared will be translated into the local language of the IPs and made available to them before implementation of the project.

23. Local CBOs/tribal community representatives will be involved in implementation and resolving all issues related to the IP through consultation and facilitation by the PIU/ULB and PMU. The PMU/ULB will ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within IP.

24. A project information disclosure (PID) brochure will be prepared, translated into a language understandable to the tribal people, and distributed among them.

25. IP communities living in the assigned project wards no. 1,2,3,7,8,10,12,13,14 and 15, and any other IP households that move into these or any other wards in the town will be included as project beneficiaries:

(a) by **ensuring connections to 100% IP households** through the policy of universal connection coverage adopted under the project;

(b) **through inclusion of clause in the contracts** requiring contractors to give preference to ST, women and other vulnerable sections **for project construction related work and for project operation related work**, if such persons are willing and able to take up the same. The contractor will maintain records of such employment, which will be monitored by the PMU.

(c) through facilitation / **convergence with GoMP programs for training for income generating activities** for members of IP households

26. **Impact avoidance.** In the most congested zones of Barhi, safety measures during construction as per EMP provisions, and provision of access to all shops and businesses by the contractor, including those owned by / employing IP, will be ensured through simple measures such as provision of planks, ensuring pedestrian access at all times, avoiding construction during market days/weekly *haats*, preparation of traffic management and diversion plans as appropriate, and avoidance of full closure of roads:

V. MONITORING

5.1 Internal Monitoring of Benefits to IP

27. Indicators are suggested for monitoring of inclusion of Indigenous people in project benefits and to track the positive impact / benefits accrued to Indigenous peoples of the different wards in Barhi town are presented in Table 4. These will be monitored internally and included in the periodic Social Monitoring Reports.

Table 4: Monitoring Indicators

s.no	Activities Suggested	Indicators for inclusion
1	Consultation with indigenous people throughout the implementation phase	Number and percentage of SC/ST persons participated (M/F)
2.	Training programs for project related jobs/other work	Number. of participants (M/F)
3	Individual/House connections	Number and percentage of IP households connected (male-headed/female-headed)
4.	Employment Generation in project construction related work	No. of IPs got project-related employment (M/F)
5.	Employment generation in O/M	No. of IPs employed in project operation related work by contractor(M/F)
6.	Liaising/convergence with different departments for income generation activities (IGA) of SC/ST women	No. of SC/ST women shown interest/joined

Note: At present, there is no record of the number of SC/ST households having existing water connection. The proposed water supply project will ensure that 100% IP households will have individual water connections.

VI. BUDGET

28. This due diligence report provides for a budget to ensure that envisaged activities for inclusion of IP in project benefits are undertaken (Table 5).

Table 5. Budget

S.no	Description	Target group	Estimated cost	Source of fund
1.	Consultation, monitoring surveys	Majority wards IP	INR 200000	Included in subproject
2	Capacity building training during implementation phase	persons of majority wards	INR 300000	Included in subproject
3	Provision of planks for pedestrian access to shops owned by Indigenous people	persons of majority wards	INR 50000	Included in subproject
4	10% contingency		INR 55000	Included in subproject
	Total		INR 605000	

Note: The cost head (2) includes training needs assessment surveys and support to interested and able IP community members for identification and access to appropriate training programs, including travel cost to training venue, if required. Training costs are envisaged to be met through convergence with existing skill development programs of GOMP.

VII. CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary and Conclusions

29. Positive impact on IPs are assessed at identified sites and project area for sub-project components. No negative impacts to IP are envisaged as adequate vacant land is available for the proposed facilities, within the compounds of government lands. The proposed sites for new intake well, water treatment plant and 2 overhead tanks at Barhi are government-owned. The proposed WTP site is owned by Revenue Department, GoMP, and the intake well is proposed on Water Resource Department Land. NOCs for the same are under approval. Hence, no involuntary resettlement, relocation or income loss to Indigenous People is anticipated due to the subproject. For linear components (pipe laying) proposed along government road RoWs, temporary disruption to road users, pedestrians and community members will be avoided through simple measures such as provision of planks for pedestrian access. Barhi town has a higher proportion of indigenous people than other towns, hence continuous consultation during project design and implementation period if proposed to ensure IP are included in project benefits. Benefits in the form of individual household connections to all (100%) households including IP households in the town, opportunities for project related construction work and project operation related work for IP and other vulnerable households, and facilitation of training for income generation activities for IP household members are proposed and a budget for the same provided.

6.2 Next Steps

30. The DDR needs to be updated prior to project implementation:

- To reflect design or site changes if any, and assessment of resultant IP impacts if any.
- To increase the participation of Indigenous People in project activities, the frequency of consultations will be increased; record of consultations held with local communities and other stakeholders documented and included in updated DDR.

31. The due diligence report needs to be updated from time to time by PMU, initiation/completion of due procedures reported, and ADB approval obtained prior to start of construction.

Appendix 1. List of Tribal Communities in the state of Madhya Pradesh

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Bhil Mina
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjhar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17. Halba, Halbi
18. Kamar
19. Karku
20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
21. (Omitted)
22. Khairwar, Kondar
23. Kharia
24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
25. Kol
26. Kolam
27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
28. Korwa, Kodaku
29. Majhi
30. Majhwar
31. Mawasi
32. Omitted

33. Munda
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
36. Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia tehsils of Datia district]
37. Pao
38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
39. Omitted
40. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad , Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tah sils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]
41. Parja
42. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharua, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
43. Saonta, Saunta
44. Saur
45. Sawar, Sawara
46. Sonr

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

Appendix 2. List of Scheduled Areas in Madhya Pradesh

1. Jhabua district
2. Mandla district
3. Dindori district
4. Barwani district
5. Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Dharampuri, Gandhwani and Manawar tahsils in Dhar district
6. Bhagwanpura, Segaoon, Bhikangaon, Jhirniya, Khargone and Meheshwar tahsils in Khargone (West Nimar) district
7. Khalwa Tribal Development Block of Harsud tahsil and Khaknar Tribal Development Block of Khaknar tahsil in Khandwa (East Nimar) district
8. Sailana and Bajna tahsils in Ratlam district
9. Betul tahsil (excluding Betul Development Block) and Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils in Betul district
10. Lakhanadone, Ghansaur and Kurai tahsils in Seoni district
11. Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district
12. Kesla Tribal Development Block of Itarsi tahsil in Hoshangabad district
13. Pushparajgarh, Anuppur, Jaithari, Kotma, Jaitpur, Sohagpur and Jaisinghnagar tahsils of Shahdol district
14. Pali Tribal Development Block in Pali tahsil of Umaria district
15. Kusmi Tribal Development Block in Kusmi tahsil of Sidhi district
16. Karahal Tribal Development Block in Karahal tahsil of Sheopur district
17. Tamia and Jamai tahsils, patwari circle Nos. 10 to 12 and 16 to 19, villages Siregaon Khurd and Kirwari in patwari circle no. 09, villages Mainawari and Gaulie Parasia of patwari circle No. 13 in Parasia tahsil, village Bamhani of Patwari circle No. 25 in Chhindwara tahsil, Harai Tribal Development Block and patwari circle Nos. 28 to 36,41,43,44 and 45B in Amarwara tahsil Bichhua tahsil and patwari circle Nos. 05,08,09,10,11 and 14 in Saunsar tahsil, Patwari circle Nos. 01 to 11 and 13 to 26, and patwari circle no. 12 (excluding village Bhuli), village Nandpur of patwari circle No. 27, villages Nikanth and Dhawdikhapa of patwari circle no 28 in Pandurna tahsil of Chhindwara district.

Source: Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution




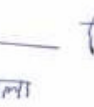

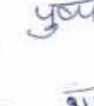

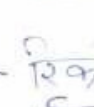





Appendix 3. Stakeholder Consultation photographs and list of participants

Community Consultation




List of participants


Attendance List of person's Participated and Proceedings

1. વાલયા W/O મેનસિંદ	—	
2. મુના W/O મીનાલાલ	—	
3. રાધાબાઈ W/O મુલા	—	
4. સુમતાબાઈ W/O રામચંદ્ર	—	
5. પ્રિમીલા W/O મુના	—	
6. સરિલા W/O સરેશ	—	
7. પુષ્પા W/O રામેશ	—	
8. સંગીતા W/O વેનીસિંદ	—	
9. મણુ W/O ગંરજાઈ	—	
10. રિકી W/O રમિલા	—	
11. દુર્ગા W/O ભગતીબાઈ	—	
12. ગીલાબાઈ શુભ W/O નંદકિશોર	—	
13. શરદા W/O દુસ્મંત	—	

Signature of Slum Expert



Seal & Signature of Person



Appendix-4-Screening Checklist for Indigenous People Impact

A. Introduction

1. Each project/subproject/component needs to be screen for any involuntary resettlement impacts and indigenous people impacts which will occur or already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be done by the project team.

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

- a. District/ Administrative Name: **Katni**
- b. Location (km): **Barhi ,70 Kms**
- c. Civil work dates (proposed): **NA**
- d. Technical Description: **Barhi-Water Supply Subproject**

2. Below is the initial screening for indigenous people impacts and due diligence exercise. **Positive or negative/permanent and temporary/ direct and indirect impacts** must be considered and reported in the screening process.

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			The project covers the entire town of Barhi. Municipal wards having mixed population of scheduled tribes and other groups are present in the project area.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			On the basis of data of Socioeconomic and caste census (SECC) and population Census 2011 the town population comprises 12.01% scheduled tribes and 11.64% scheduled castes.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		

<p style="text-align: center;">KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">YES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NOT KNOWN</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Remarks</p>
<p>4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?</p>		✓		
<p>5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?</p>		✓		
<p>6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?</p>		✓		<p>These groups use the local language as they have been in the town for a long period .</p>
<p>7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?</p>	✓			<p>Economically marginalised</p>
<p>8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?</p>	✓			<p>As few elected representatives are from such groups, they are part of decision making bodies at local level.</p>
<p>B. Identification of Potential Impacts</p>				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The whole town and its population (100%) will be covered under piped water supply. IP will directly benefit from individual water supply connections. They will also be accorded preference in project construction and O&M related employment, if willing and able to take up the same, The project will also facilitate access to training for income generating activities for IP through convergence with government programs.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. water supply infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated	Reliable supply and access to clean water for project beneficiaries (100% of town population, including IP).	None
2. House connections	100% house connections	None

E. Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People Impact

2. After reviewing the answers above, EA/ Safeguard Team confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/ subproject/component (tick as appropriate):

[Y] Has Positive Indigenous People (IP) impact, an indigenous people plan (IPP) (or specific IP action plan) is required.

[] Has No IP impact, no IPP/specific action plan is required.

Prepared By: MARS Consultants	Verified by:
Signature:	Signature:
Name: Jay Mehta	Name:
Position: Project coordinator	Position:
Date: 26.02.2016	Date: